



**LNS**

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LIBERATION News Service

## FREAKING FAGS FIGHT FORAN; FOUR BUSTED

by Allen Young

LIBERATION News Service

CHICAGO (LNS) -- Four gay liberationists were beaten and arrested Nov. 23 by Chicago police during a spontaneous zap of a Foran-for-Governor rally at the Quadrangle Club on the University of Chicago campus.

Thomas Foran, who is Mayor Daley's hand-picked choice for the governorship of Illinois, was U.S. prosecuting attorney in the Chicago Eight Conspiracy Trial. It was Foran who attacked the defendants in the case by saying, "We're losing our kids to a freaking fag revolution."

The zap took place following an open forum sponsored by the University of Chicago Gay Liberation. When the people attending the forum learned that a Foran-for-Governor rally was being held at the ritzy Quadrangle Club across the street, they decided to make a gay presence.

About 30 people marched, danced and chanted: "Ho, ho, hey, hey, freaking fags are here to stay," "Foran is a fag beater," and other slogans.

A few people infiltrated the building, and while some Foran supporters were shouting pro-Foran slogans, one of the gay people shouted out, "Hey, Tom, why don't you talk about the faggots?" Authorities told the gay people, "If you shout again, you'll be asked to leave."

"We thought that was fair enough," Kevin Burke, 21, a University of Chicago student, told LNS, "so we shouted out, 'Gay power to the gay people!'"

Several burly plainclothesmen immediately began beating Burke and three other gay brothers with their fists and elbows, and hustled them outside of the building. Other cops took over, using their billy clubs and slapping handcuffs on the four. A dozen people then linked arms and surrounded the police car, but it drove off.

The other arrested men were Lucas Kamp, 25, Murray Edelman, 28, and Brad Edwards, 19, all University of Chicago students. All four were charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest, and were released a few hours later on \$25 bond each. An appeal on the University of Chicago radio station was made, and nearly double the amount of bond money was raised within an hour. Most of the bond money was provided by a bartender employed in a local gay bar, the King's Ransom.

A straight (as opposed to gay) Yippie-style group, the Students for Violent Non-Action, joined in the demonstration against Foran when they heard about the arrests.

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## MOONLIGHT

For prisoners, there is no alcohol or flowers.  
But the night is so lovely, how can we celebrate?  
I go to the air-hole and stare up at the moon,  
And through the air-hole the moon smiles at the poet.

-- from the Prison Diary  
of Ho Chi Minh

## WOMEN DOCTORS: TO LITTLE, TOO LATE

by Laura Green

Health Rights News/LIBERATION News Service

When Elizabeth Blackwell tried to become this country's first woman doctor over a century ago, children mocked her in the streets, landladies refused to rent her a room and her teachers tried to prevent her from watching surgery.

Woman doctors have come a long way since then but the fight for equal admission and treatment in medical schools is hardly over.

Although the percentage of women in medical schools has risen from 9 to 11 percent in the last year, it hasn't changed significantly from the beginning of this century when 4 percent of all medical students were women.

The U.S. compares poorly with the rest of the world--three out of every four Russian doctors are women and nearly one in three English doctors and one-quarter of the doctors in France are women. Only Spain, Madagascar and South Vietnam have a smaller proportion of woman physicians than the United States.

A seven-year study published in The Woman Physician by Dr. Harold I. Kaplan, a psychiatrist at New York Medical College, confirms the conservatism, indifference and callousness that American medical schools show women applicants and students--particularly those who try to complete their medical training while raising children.

One dean wrote, "I just don't like women--as people or doctors--they belong at home cooking and cleaning, certainly not as medical colleagues who are at best dilettantes in our field."

Another said, "We have not been overly impressed with the women that have been admitted to medicine even though academically they are entirely satisfactory. I think they ordinarily have so many emotional problems that we have not been particularly happy with their performance."

The study indicates that women who do get into medical schools are at least as well qualified, if not better, than their male counterparts.

Dr. Marvin Dunn, assistant dean at the Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1969, who interviewed admissions officers at 25 Northeastern medical schools, discovered that 19 schools admitted men in preference to women unless the women were demonstrably superior.

Until 1969, when Women's Medical College began admitting male students, it was the only women's medical school in the United States.

Most medical schools allow pregnant students to continue their studies so long as they do not miss too much time. Most students resume their full school schedules within 3 days to 2 weeks after giving birth, because they fear they will lose the year's credit if they stay out longer.

In contrast, several schools in the Kaplan study said a student with hepatitis or mononucleosis would be given up to 2 months leave with full academic credit.

Most other countries provide a longer post-partum recovery period for both students and working women. Russian women are given 56 days paid leave before delivery and 56 days after. A woman is exempted from night duty until her child is one year old.

In Sweden, a pregnant woman physician may take as much as six months leave around the time of their delivery. Polish women students are granted three months leave and lose no academic credit.

Medical associations have not made noticeable efforts to encourage schools to admit women students. The Association of American Medical Colleges in May approved a report calling for increased admissions of Blacks, American Indian, Chicano, and Puerto Rican students to medical schools but made no reference to women in these minority groups. The Association claims there is no bias against women applicants to medical schools. Since the AAMC helps accredit medical schools, its tacit approval is necessary to continue the tradition of discrimination against women.

Pressure to change admissions policies has been brought on medical schools from the outside. Last October, the Women's Equity Action League (WEAL), an organization of professional women, filed sex-discrimination charges against all American medical schools with the Department of Health Education and Welfare.

WEAL points out that medical schools receive \$800 million in federal funds, mostly from federal contracts which finance more than half their expenses. Under an executive order issued by Lyndon Johnson in 1965, amended in 1968 to include women, all federal contractors are required to take action to insure equal employment, salaries, promotion and selection of apprentices.

WEAL charges that admission to medical school is similar to an industry apprenticeship program since admission represents control of the composition of the future medical labor force by limiting the number of women students.

HEW, which enforces government contracts with universities and colleges, says it can act only when admission to a school is a requirement for employment.

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(Note to Editors: see photo in graphics section to accompany the following story)

#### UNMARKED U.S. CHOPPERS CARRY GI'S INTO CAMBODIA AND LAOS

by Thom Marlowe

Pacific News Service/LIBERATION News Service

LONG BINH, South Vietnam (LNS)--As thousands of South Vietnamese troops poured over the border into Cambodia to try and save the foundering regime of Lon Nol in Phnom Penh, I took this picture of a U.S. Army "slick" (Huey UH-1 Helicopter), as the GI behind it was finishing taping over the identification markings. According to both U.S. and international regulations, all aircraft, whether civil-

ian or military, must plainly display national markings at all times.

The 25th CAC (Corps Aviation Command) operates out of the Plantation at Long Binh--so named for the large plantation once here--and flies clandestine missions over Cambodia and Laos regularly. While taking the picture of the helicopter, I was ordered to stop because the aircraft was about to go on a "classified operation".

A member of the recently disbanded 1st Aviation Group, 52nd Battalion, 170 AHC stationed at Kontum told me that his unit had continuously carried mercenaries and U.S. troops into Cambodia and Laos in unmarked aircraft, in contradiction to the Nixon Administration's denials that U.S. forces were involved in either country.

The GI said, "One trip we took 150 men sixty miles into Laos. A special Forces Colonel came to our unit a couple of days before and asked for volunteers and crews. I went. We lost a lot of people." He added, "Many bodies were never recovered. Some people were given awards for things they did in Cambodia and Laos, but the awards always read 'For action in Vietnam'."

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#### "WE ARE ALL VICTIMS. UNITE, OUR FATE IS AT STAKE!": FRENCH WOMEN MARCH IN PARIS

by Schofield Coryell

PARIS (LNS)--"Abortion--Free of Charge and Free of Control!", "We'll have the Children We Want!", "Wanted Children are Loved Children!", "The Pill for the Guys!"

Such were the slogans that punctuated the lively demonstration of over 2500 militant women who paraded through the crowded streets of Paris November 20.

The march--organized by the Women's Liberation Movement and the Movement for the Freedom of Abortion--was the French participation in the International Women's Day of Protest. It was the biggest action of the French women to date, and its success and impact indicate that the strength of the movement is growing.

The march specifically demanded free abortions on demand (they are illegal in France), free contraceptives (nominally legal since 1967 but subjected to numerous limitations and restrictions), an end to false propaganda about the pill, a birth control pill for men, and the teaching of birth control methods in schools. The Women's Liberation Movement also aims at the complete elimination of all forms of sexual discrimination in French society, where women have had the right to vote only since the end of World War II.

Hundreds of men joined the demonstration as supporters, marching in the rear of the parade. As the demonstrators marched down the streets and boulevards, thousands of curious onlookers watched from their windows, some with nods of approval, others with frowns of hostility or bewilderment.

As the protesters marched, a young woman let out a wailing cry. She held up this symbol of oppression. The hundreds of marchers actually cried out in pain as they brought their message of protest to a young couple that at that time were married through a marriage of convenience.

As the protesters marched, a young woman let out a wailing cry. She held up this symbol of oppression. The hundreds of marchers actually cried out in pain as they brought their message of protest to a young couple that at that time were married through a marriage of convenience.

Shouting slogans, the protesters marched in a line. Suddenly, four men stepped out from the line, who bounded from the crowd.

But at that very moment, the police came with the police at the head of the march, who warned their marchers. The police stopped in their tracks, and charged into the massed ranks.

Soon the two groups of protesters started to shout: "No Children for the Draft!" "Draft-Resisters--One Strike!" "We are the victims. Unite, your fate is in our hands!"

[For more information on the 1970 Nationalist Uprising, see Chad see packet #392]

[Note to editors: See graphics for words]

### AN INTERVIEW WITH CARLOS ALBIZO "THEY HAVE TO STOP US OR WE WILL WORKERS' POWER/EMPLOYMENT NOW

Editor's note: Carlos Albizo, leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Movement, was arrested during the bombings of public buildings in San Juan, Puerto Rico, a year ago. He spent 18 months in prison, with hard labor, at an anti-terrorist camp.

His case is at center of a campaign for Puerto Rican independence. In evidence, the governor, the mayor, Carlos and the entire Puerto Rican government to terrorism and the U.S. military.

The following is an interview with Carlos Albizo, presently in prison, conducted by members of the Puerto Rican Solidarity for Workers' Movement.

#### WHAT LIES BEHIND YOUR ARREST?

They have arrested me because I am the youngest man who was in jail with Jose Campos (leader of the Nationalist Movement) young Puerto Rican activist. I was a witness to how U.S. soldiers treated me in prison, how they threatened my body with X-rays until we were released.

They are afraid I will tell the world going on--about the end of the dream of Puerto Rican independence.

#### THE POLICE INVOLVED IN THE INDEPENDENCE

any young. The first thing that I found out the truth about what was going on in Puerto Rico was the massacre at the end of the war. It was nine or ten when that happened. My brothers and sisters killed right.

with a march to a church in Manhattan. The police shot them and then killed them because they were marching for the right to make their own rules.

When I was 15 years old, I joined the Nationalist Party. I started in the Cadets of the Republic of Puerto Rico. I was very active at that time with Don Pedro and all the brothers. We walked up and down the roads trying to tell our country, our people, about the truth; and about our history and our future.

#### IT'S JUST PAST THE 21ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1970 NATIONALIST UPRISING. CAN YOU TELL US A LITTLE ABOUT THAT?

In 1950, around October 30, the revolution broke out in Puerto Rico. On October 26, some of our brothers went to the east side of Puerto Rico, to Cayardo.

Don Pedro was in his car and all of our friends followed him. When they came back, the police said that one of our brothers went through a red light, and they arrested five of them there. They found some guns in the trunk of the car.

On October 30, in Pinuela, in Ponce, the police broke into our apartments, arrested our people, putting them in jail. We had to move to put a stop to this.

Around 10 in the morning on Monday, the uprising began--in that town in the south--in Ponce. Then it spread to Jayuya. Our people broke into the headquarters of the Mayor and proclaimed the Republic in Jayuya. After that, fighting broke out in Arecibo, Mayaguez, and San Juan.

Five men went to attack the big house where the governor lives in San Juan. Four died there. Two days after that, in November, the police surrounded Albizu's house, and for two days Albizu and his brother held them off. But in the end they were overpowered and arrested.

It took the U.S. two weeks to suppress the uprising. They used around 5,000 U.S. army men plus 4 airplanes. They shot people, they used tear gas and mortars, bombed the town, burned it, took it over again. There were over 2,000 officers involved.

#### THEY TALK OF PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE BY FORCE. WHEN YOU CONSIDER THINGS LIKE THE MASS MARCH OF 8,000 IN SAN JUAN LAST MONTH, AND THE GROWTH OF THE PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT--BOTH ON THE ISLAND AND HERE IN NEW YORK--DO YOU THINK THAT THE PROSPECTS ARE GOOD?

Yes, because they believe that simply by putting thousands of our people in jail, they can stop the movement. But we have more people fighting

for independence in Puerto Rico and in the United States than ever before.

IN THE 1950's, YOU SPENT YEARS IN THE PRISONS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIAL EMPIRE. YOU ALSO SPENT THE LAST 16 MONTHS IN PRISON IN NEW YORK. WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THE PRISON CONDITIONS, AND ABOUT THE GROWING MILITANCY AMONG THE PRISONERS, AS SHOWN FOR EXAMPLE, BY ATTICA?

They can't stop what's happening in prison--because they create it. They force the prisoners to protect themselves. The prisons in Puerto Rico and the prisons here are really concentration camps. Prisoners live in terrible conditions. They are suffering. Some get killed.

They run their concentration camps the same way they run a factory. A man has to work for 40¢ an hour and sometimes less. Sometimes they have to kill five years, ten years, 15 years in prison. Their homes are broken, their lives are ruined.

Prison officials decide from the beginning that they'll try to break our minds while we're in there. Prisoners don't have a chance. When you are arrested they put high bail on you; you are poor, probably; you are black and Puerto Rican. And you don't have money to pay a good lawyer to defend you.

The first thing they ask you is, "Do you want to cop out? You're going to lose, you know." Six months, two years in jail--you have to go. The lawyer makes you take this cop-out. That's why we have so many brothers and sisters in jail.

As soon as you protest something, you wind up in solitary confinement. They beat you. There is no medicine and no doctor--nothing. No right to see your family, no letters, no commissary--and sometimes, no bath for a month. They make their own rules in the jail.

The food is bad. Most of the time, you get white beans with bread.

What happened in Attica was a crime. They can't live in there, and they have no weapons. They were fighting just for the right to survive, and be treated like human beings, not like animals.

WHAT ARE YOUR HOPES FOR A FREE AND INDEPENDENT PUERTO RICO?

My hope? I wish to go back one day to live in my own country where my kids can go to a good school --have a real life like a human being.

But in my country, the TV, the radio and the newspapers all belong to the Americans. They make their own rules. They control the minimum wage from Washington.

The power is in the hands of a little group of North American millionaires and a group of smaller Puerto Rican millionaires. The basic rules and laws are made in the United States, in the Congress.

There are 101 U.S. bases in Puerto Rico, all over the island. They have one of the biggest atomic reactors in the world there, endangering our lives. They impose their draft on us; we have to fight in their wars all around the world.

There are 185,000 Puerto Rican families without houses; 40 percent of our people have no jobs.

We have to become independent. We have to find the way. If we have to fight, we fight, because that is the only thing that this country understands.

They claim that we are violent but we don't have the power that they have, that they use on us. Arresting us in the street, breaking into our houses--this is violence. Taking away our things, our lives, this is violence.

They can't say anything about this because they'll choke on the words. This is what I think. To be free is our right. And we will never beg somebody for this right--we will take it.

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CLERGY ARRESTED AT AIR FORCE ACADEMY  
"PRAYING IN UNAUTHORIZED AREA"

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (LNS)--Seven nuns, six clergymen and 19 other persons were taken into custody outside the Air Force Academy chapel during a "silent witness" protesting the continuing air war in Asia, Sunday November 14.

The 32 demonstrators were detained for three hours, photographed, and then released with letters ordering them never again to set foot on the academy campus or on surrounding military institutions.

The demonstration was sponsored by Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam (CLC). Approximately 60 CLC members and supporters took part, distributing church bulletins and leaving chapel service at five-minute intervals to signify the Asian civilian death rate of 12 persons an hour as a result of the Indochina bombing.

CLC had originally requested that three speakers of their choice be allowed to appear before a mandatory formation of the entire cadet wing to speak on the moral and ethical aspects of the air war. Their request was denied, with the CLC being accused by the academy superintendent of coming to the military reservation to "seek a confrontation".

A Catholic priest, a woman and her four year old son were taken into custody for praying in an unauthorized area. The three had knelt on the grass 100 yards from the chapel after being refused entrance because the officers at the door said there were no seats left inside.

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WANTED: WHITE SPACEMEN ONLY!

HOUSTON (LNS)--Richard F. Gordon, Apollo 12 pilot, said recently that blacks and women were unqualified to enter the astronaut program.

He said that the space program was all right for blacks and women, but outer space was not appropriate because "you have a most competitive situation."

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your december bill is on the way. please help us out.

THE SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE: "YOU HAVE THE  
BEST JOB THE TELEPHONE COMPANY OFFERS WOMEN"

by Katherine Pais

Boston After Dark/LIBERATION News Service

BOSTON (LNS) -- "Why are you so fat?" my interviewer demanded. "You know we don't usually hire fat girls without giving them a special medical check-up. And let me see your hands... You bite your fingernails too! You'll have to stop. We can't have a service representative who bites her nails. You do wear a bra don't you?"

Service representatives answer the questions and complaints of people who call the business office. They are there to soothe furious customers, always responding curteously, even to the most vicious abuse. "Women are good at that," the manager of our office once said -- and in fact the telephone company hires only female service representatives. There is a second function the women must perform -- demanding payment from customers whose bills are overdue, and denying service to those who can't pay.

A man who applies for employment with a service representative's qualifications is immediately ushered into a management training program. His starting pay is at least fifty dollars a week more than a rep's; there are no exceptions. "You have the best job the telephone company offers women," they told us.

Since my interviewer decided that I did not quite fulfill the company image of a service representative, I was hired under two conditions. First, that I buy "several good business outfits" before reporting to work, and second, that I accept twenty dollars a week less than everyone else because I didn't go to college. As I left, she leaned out the door and called after me, "lose some weight!" -- a portentous beginning to my year and a half at the telephone company.

"The company pays you to do the job their way," our instructor informed us. "If you don't like it, no one's forcing you to work here." For seven weeks we sat in a stuffy little windowless cell and memorized the prescribed response to every situation a service representative might encounter. Our instructor watched us constantly -- every action, every nuance of dissent she carefully recorded to her supervisor.

Every now and then she'd interrupt the lesson and open conversations on the welfare system or the presidential campaign. "People on welfare are my pet peeve," she once began, watching our faces for reactions. I'm convinced that these impromptu work stoppages were programmed into the lesson to allow the instructor to gauge our attitudes.

One woman in our class was extremely outspoken. She denounced eight dollar charges as "exorbitant" and snickered loudly at our instructor's assurance, "Girls, I'm sure you'll find that bill-collecting is one of the most rewarding parts of your job."

One afternoon, this woman was called to a special conference with the training supervisor. We never saw her again. "She just wasn't cut out for this

job," our instructor explained. And when at the end of training I was assigned to an office, I began to understand why.

The commercial department is organized into a vast bureaucratic hierarchy. Authority filters from the vice president, down through the state, region and local management -- and lastly, to the individual business office itself. In order to determine promotions, they devise artificial measurements of performance: each business office is rated in several different functions and compared to the other offices in weekly charts.

Theoretically, in competing for promotions, the management of each business office also provides efficient equitable service. But in reality, the opposite occurs; they are so preoccupied with improving their ratings that they neglect the many important aspects of service that aren't measured on the charts.

An example: Weekly, sometimes daily, charts are compiled on "access" -- that is, how long a customer's call waits at the switchboard for a service representative's line to be free.

One day, I noticed that there were fifteen people waiting in the office with only one woman assigned to them. I volunteered to help. "No, my supervisor replied, " I want all our telephone lines open. We can't afford to jeopardize our access rating." People standing in the office for forty-five minutes obviously didn't matter -- waiting time on personal visits is not measured on the charts.

We were pressured to take as many calls as possible: this meant getting the customers off the line as fast as we could and refusing to do anything more more than company policy requires. For example, we were not allowed to xerox bills for voters who needed proof of residence to register.

Adhering strictly to company procedures many times didn't even solve the most common of the customers' problems. When someone complained of excessive message units, for example, we were supposed to report it to the repair department and quickly return to our desk for the next incoming call. But the results of these reports often took up to three months to be returned to us.

And the matter was further complicated: the repair department is judged by their executives on the number of message unit errors. So, when they finally were returned to us, every test was stamped "no trouble."

The only way we could ever hope to solve such a claim was to hunt it down ourselves, which entailed calls to several different departments. But when caught at this, we were severely reprimanded. "What are you doing?" my supervisor demanded. "All you have to do is call the repair department. Open your incoming call line."

Daily records were kept of the number of calls each service representative handled -- and we all knew that low totals meant no promotion.

Management insured fast production (and thus

raised its access rating) by demanding that we be businesslike -- pleasant but firm, crisp and distant. This means that we could never be friendly, chat a minute, crack a joke, in short -- treat them like people instead of "customers." If a caller tried to start a conversation, we were instructed to dodge it politely and continue with the company rap. "Never lose control of the call," our supervisors admonished.

Every month we received computer printouts of telephone numbers whose bills were overdue. We had to dial each one and repeat the company line: "And if it's not paid by Thursday at noon, your service will be disconnected. We will restore it upon full payment of the bill and a fifty dollar deposit."

Several of us used a different method: we tried to find out when the person could pay and arranged payment extensions if at all possible. We also suggested ways of reducing bills -- switching to a cheaper service, replacing costly Princess and Trimline models with regular phones. But for persisting in this method of bill-collecting, one woman was nearly fired.

"The customer expects and appreciates business-like treatment," our supervisors assured us. Yet those of us who continued to treat customers like people found the opposite to be true. We were inundated with grateful letters -- "Thank you for your patience and understanding," one letter opened. "You are the nicest person I've ever spoken to at the telephone company," began another.

Every unit of six women was patrolled by a supervisor who guarded against deviations from company orthodoxy. Plugging in secretly to our calls, searching through our desks, timing our coffeekicks, inspecting our written work -- they watched us constantly.

Every week or so the manager and supervisors met to discuss new developments; their conclusions were then announced to us as policy. Not only were we never consulted, but there was no way to appeal. We had no opinion.

"Do you really think you know something that a management person doesn't?" a supervisor asked me. "You know we're not interested in your opinion of the telephone company."

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"BAREFOOT DOCTORS": CHINA'S REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE

by Julian Schuman

Pacific News Service/LIBERATION News Service

JIANGJEN, China (LNS) -- Although acupuncture is receiving a great deal of attention throughout the world, it is not the most revolutionary feature of Chinese medicine. Less known, but more remarkable, is the phenomenon of the "barefoot doctor."

"Barefoot doctor" is the common term for medical personnel working outside the cities who have received special medical training. It originated during the Cultural Revolution, when special atten-

tion was given to medical work in rural China. Training para-medical workers goes back more than ten years, but it was not until 1968 that it gained real momentum.

Before 1949, when the Communists came to power, China had only 12,000 scientifically trained doctors in 500 hospitals, to care for a nation of 400 million people. What little care was available was open only to rich people in cities. 70% of the population -- rural China -- had virtually no medical care other than that administered by Taoist mendicants.

Faced with an average life expectancy of 28 years, and an infant mortality rate of 160 to 170 per 1,000 live births in 1949, the Communists made remarkable progress. Epidemic disease was confronted and reduced markedly, and the quality of medical care greatly improved. But after 15 years, it was evident that the solution lay elsewhere.

Mao made known his dissatisfaction with the state of things in an address delivered on June 26th, 1965.

"Tell the Minister of Public Health that the Ministry works only for 15% of the nation's population, and that of the 15%, mainly the lords are served. The broad masses of peasants do not get medical treatment, and they are provided neither with doctors nor with medicine. Medical education must be reformed."

Now, the "barefoot doctor" is the mainstay of China's new health plans. Chosen by their brigades in the villages where they live, they receive introductory courses of six months in urban centers and hospitals, and then return to their brigades. In addition to follow-up courses during the slack farming months for several years, the barefoot doctors study with mobile medical teams of doctors whenever these visit the communes.

By the summer of 1970, for example, over 15,000 "Barefoot doctors" were practicing in Heilungkiang province; 47,000 in Kwangtung, with two or three in every brigade; and 30,000 in Yunan.

Recently I crossed the Huangpu River to visit the Jiangjen Commune near Shanghai. There are 7,000 households there, -- 30,000 people divided up into 21 work brigades. The 48 "barefoot doctors" living there meant that each brigade has two or three barefoot doctors for itself.

The Jiangjen Commune Hospital also has ten doctors from the cities and 160 "health workers," in addition to the "barefoot doctors" (all of whom wore shoes). The 40-bed hospital contains X-ray equipment, fluoroscope, new dental facilities and extensive surgical equipment, all made in Shanghai. The trainees spend a few months in a county or city hospital every two years, and, depending on their ability, they then pursue a particular branch -- surgery, traditional medicine and acupuncture, internal medicine, etc.

I talked with Jin Yun-di, a 22 year-old barefoot doctor working in a brigade clinic. In addition to diagnosing and treating infections of the respiratory system and digestive tract, she said



that part of her job is preventative work: keeping well water clean, giving injections and controlling mosquitos.

According to the guidelines, still in effect, laid down by the First National Health Congress in 1950, "the main emphasis should be placed on preventative medicine " And it is in the area of preventative medicine, from teaching basic hygienic principles to purification of water supplies and night soil to inoculation against disease, that the barefoot doctor is most important

With their work as the backbone of a new medical approach, China has succeeded in eliminating or controlling virtually all of the scourges which disabled and killed large numbers of her people until recently. Malaria, schistosomiasis, and the "four pests" -- flies, rats, bedbugs and mosquitos -- are no longer national curses. And alone among the nations of the world, China has completely eradicated venereal disease from most areas and brought it under control in the rest.

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#### SAN DIEGO PROFESSOR TO FACE CLOSED HEARING FOR PUSHING RADICAL VIEWPOINTS

LOS ANGELES (LNS)--"An attempt is being made by REagan and the administration of San Diego State College (SDSC) to cleanse the school of those who challenge the status quo," says Peter Bohmer, a radical economics professor being threatened with dismissal from the college.

Because SDSC administrators had refused to talk to them, fifty students from the college protesting Bohmer's dismissal went to Los Angeles on November 11 to confront State Colleges Chancellor Glen Dumke.

Bohmer was originally charged with soliciting money for the Soledad Brothers and the NLF during his classes. He was also charged with using grades to force students to accept radical viewpoints, giving women and third world people priority in his classes, and saying that anyone that wants to go to law school is a pig.

Three of the charges were dropped and two equally false charges (using abusive language and calling a student a "son of a bitch" because he didn't agree with him) were added to the charge of pushing radical viewpoints. A few days later, the new charges were dropped.

Upon their arrival at Chancellor Dumke's office, the students were told that he was in Texas. They were then sent to a "conference" room, complete with coffee and cookies. They were told to choose four representatives to talk to two of Dumke's assistants, while the other students waited in the room.

On their way out, the students discovered that Dumke was hiding in his office on the 12th floor and went up to confront him. At first he claimed to be ignorant of Bohmer's case, but then admitted to reading about it in SDSC's student

paper. After Dumke then told the students that they would have to talk to the school's administrators.

Despite a student petition for an open hearing, there will be a closed hearing for Bohmer held off campus on December 1 with a local, conservative lawyer, Peter Huges acting as judge in the case

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#### PSYCHIATRIC CONVENTION DISRUPTED: NEW YORK SHRINK GETS STRAITJACKET OF THE YEAR AWARD

NEW YORK (LNS)-- The American Psychiatric Association played host to some unexpected guests at their Northeast regional conference held here at the Baltimore hotel last week. Besides the usual collection of conference-going shrinks, this conference also attracted the Mental Patients Political Action Committee (MP-PAC). A group of former mental patients and radical therapists, MP-PAC is determined to expose this country's oppressive mental institutions while developing alternative forms of therapy.

MP-PAC held their own workshop at the Biltmore during the conference to which all the visiting psychiatrists were invited. The straight psychiatrists were urged to look over the MP-PAC literature and to talk about MP-PAC's demands. Some of the demands are:

- an individual's right not to be committed for any length of time to a mental institution;
- the right to have medication and treatment administered only on consent, without coercion and with full knowledge of their effects;
- the right to choose one's own therapist;
- the right to refuse participation in drug experiments;
- the right to uncensored communication and visiting by any person of his or her choice.

Several hundred psychiatrists attended the workshop but obviously felt threatened by MP-PAC's presence, particularly when members asked to be allowed to come to mental hospitals to talk with the doctors' patients.

On Sunday, November 21, Dr. Lawrence Colb, Director of the New York State Psychiatric Institute, was due to receive the Oscar K. Diamond Award for outstanding work in mental health-- but he also got some more of his due. Dr. Colb was presented with the Straitjacket of the Year Award by a delegation of twenty MP-PACers who marched into the banquet hall right in the middle of his acceptance speech.

MP-PACers, convinced now that little change can come from attending the various American Psychiatric Association conferences, are planning their own conference on Alternative Therapy in August '72 at Goddard college. They also plan to picket New York mental hospitals to protest the wretched conditions there. MP-PAC would like to get in touch with similar organizations across the country to swap ideas. Contact: Frank Lizarro, 357 W. 259th St., Bronx, NY 10471. Phone: 212 884 1422

## PRISON REBELLION AT RAHWAY, N.J.

LIBERATION News Service

WOODBIDGE, N.J. (LNS)--Rebel inmates took over a wing of the Rahway, N.J. state prison, Nov. 24, as a desperate last resort to expose their miserable conditions to the public eye. Just before the end of a Thanksgiving eve movie, an inmate climbed the stage and addressed the audience, talking about the injustices and the conditions at Rahway. A petition containing 14 demands had been circulating through the prison for at least a month and the inmates were reportedly ready for what was happening.

When the superintendent tried to break up the disturbance, he was over-powered and taken hostage as were five guards who didn't run away at the first sign of trouble. Approximately 500 inmates rallied around the petition's demands.

With the shadow of the Attica massacre hanging over the prison, more than 150 state troopers poised to assault the medieval-looking building on Thanksgiving morning. Armed with riot guns, gas masks and bullet-proof vests, the state troopers had been told they were going to attack the barricaded wing which held the rebels and sympathizers. At the last minute, Governor William T. Cahill countermanded the order after he had been told there was hope for a bloodless solution.

Inside the prison, the superintendant and the five guards were protected by inmates who wanted the rebellion to end with the governor agreeing to negotiate their demands and granting amnesty to the rebelling inmates. Other prisoners wanted to kill the guards, but it was generally agreed that if the state troopers attempted to storm the prison, that the hostages would die, said one hostage, as would many of the prisoners who would not surrender without an agreement favorable to them.

The bargaining continued through Thanksgiving day. While the rest of the country ate turkey and had a typical holiday, the state and the rebels faced off. The day was rainy and gloomy and the prison was cold and dark. Fires were lit for warmth inside the embattled wing, and hordes of newspapermen with TV cameras and microphones photographed the flames in living color for the public to see between football games.

A sheet was hung out a window, and written on it was "Governor Cahill, hostages will be released when our demands are met!"

Cahill set up headquarters in a school near the prison, while the inmates called for him on nationwide television through shattered barred windows. Negotiations continued through the day until night-fall. By then, the state troopers had been withdrawn from the immediate vicinity of the prison and local police were in charge of blockades to keep civilians out and to control the huge crowd of newsmen hovering at the prison.

Then Cahill gave the prisoners three promises if they would end the rebellion. He promised that no physical reprisals would result from the rebellion; that full negotiations would be held on a list of 14 demands that had been prepared by the prisoners; and that a committee of community members would supervise the restoration of the prison to daily routine to assure that physical brutality would not be carried out.

A team of three reporters went into the prison on the prisoners' demand. They talked with the prisoners and brought out to the public a formal list-

ing of the 14 demands.

The prisoners ended the siege and Cahill was promptly applauded by mass media for his judicious and bloodless handling of the rebellion. But to this date, he has not fulfilled any of the promises he gave the prisoners, and he has reneged on the promise that physical reprisals would not be taken on the rebels.

Seven inmates, accused by the state publicly as leaders in the revolt, have been transferred to the state prison in Trenton, specifically to the Vroom Building, a hospital for the criminally insane.

"Considering the history of the state prison mental hospital which has a reputation for inhuman brutality and repression, a transfer to that institution is definitely physical reprisal," said Lennox Hinds, co-director of the N.J. ACLU's Prison Project

Shock treatment, isolation, injections of various drugs and generally cruel conditions await anyone sent to the mental hospital in Trenton, he added.

"I have known people sent to prison mental hospitals who went there to get away from the routine of prison life who were brilliant before they went, and when they came out, they were babbling idiots," said Claude Brown, author of *Manchild in the Promised Land*.

Hinds explained that the ACLU is currently preparing a suit to prevent the state from keeping the transferred inmates at the mental hospital without first affording them orderly, fair and adequate due process of law. The ACLU is also trying to get in touch with prisoners to inform them of their rights to proper legal procedures, including counsel, hearings and the right to cross-examine accusers.

In another violation of the agreement, 21 other inmates have been transferred from Rahway, which is a medium security prison, to Trenton, which is a maximum security prison.

Nothing has been done about setting up citizen's groups either although highly "respectable" people have volunteered to take on the job. In a telegram to Cahill, the N.J. ACLU, the Fortune Society (an organization of ex-inmates geared to help released men get on their feet again) and the N.J. Council of Churches requested permission to establish a fact-finding commission with investigative powers to examine the prison conditions.

The telegram was sent Nov. 26 and Cahill has ignored it as of this writing.

The governor has cautioned against any citizen group going into the prisons because they might suffer injury at the hands of the "killers" inside the prison. Hinds explained that his group has offered to sign waivers on their lives, absolving the state of any responsibility for their safety.

The ACLU is preparing a statement "putting the state on notice that the ACLU intends to take the law to the prisons." Although Hinds could not elaborate on the proposed steps, he said they would involve "major litigation" and be more radical than the litigation taken after Attica.

On the list of demands were the need for better food, better medical care, an end to racism by the guards, the right to religious freedom, a re-examination of the parole board system, and studies in black and Puerto Rican culture.

Also demanded were better rehabilitation courses, a halt to stealing and opening of incoming and outgoing mail by the guards, and an increase in the

CONTINUED ON THE INSIDE FRONT COVER...

From: Rising up Angry, Box 3746 Mdse Mart. Chicago, Illinois. (312) 472-1791

Sisters and Brothers:

For two years, Rising up Angry has been struggling to build a revolutionary organization rooted primarily in the oppressed white communities in Chicago. We've gone through lots of changes, always growing, always deepening our commitment, always gaining strength from our people. In order for us to build our organization from the streets, the jails, the kitchens, the factories, we've had to avoid a great deal of contact with the "movement," which is primarily based on college campuses and in hip communities. Because of our self-imposed isolation, lots of movement people have not understood us nor have they figured out how they could help Angry.

Now that we have our roots sunk deeply among our people we can look back to the "movement." We would like to open communications with any and all organizations. And we would like to ask people, individuals, collectives and organizations for help.

Specifically, we are in the process of setting up a library for our people. To fill this library we need books, all kinds of books. Most of our people have not related to books much, but now we understand the need to study revolutionary theory, political economy, history and the experiences of other revolutionaries. But we don't have enough books to go around or enough money to buy the books we need.

If you have been in the movement for a while or if you are a student, you probably have some books on your shelves that you have read already and have helped your ideological development. Well, if you could just send those books to us, other brothers and sisters would be able to make use of the valuable information and then pass the books on. We can't afford to monopolize information.

If you are a student or are in an environment where you have access to lots of books you could make a point of getting some for us. Bookstores should serve the people and if they don't it's up to the people to liberate those books and get them out to the community where the theory can be put into practice.

We know the importance of revolutionary study; that's why we want to set up as large and varied a library as possible. That's why we need your help -- we need everyone's help. Please send us any and all books, old or new, that will help make the revolution.

Educate to liberate, We will Surely Win,  
Rising up Angry, Education Section

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From: Revolutionary Europe, P.O. Box 4288, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15203

Revolutionary Europe is a news bulletin concerning the revolutionary struggles going on in France and Europe. Published since May of 1971, it will be appearing on a regular twice-monthly basis beginning January 1972. Anyone interested in

receiving the bulletin should write us at the above address. We'll exchange it for other movement publications, and send it free to movement groups. Individuals may receive the bulletin for \$5.00 per year. Our next issue will deal with the recent subway strike in Paris.

It's been almost three months since we sent out the last issue of our bulletin. Lack of funds has been the chief reason for the temporary halt in publication, and part of our collective was busy moving, which further complicated matters...

We've learned that we inadvertently created some confusion in the past by using Liberation News Service as our address for several issues. Revolutionary Europe is not connected with LNS; we were merely receiving mail at their office temporarily. We apologize to the LNS collective for any problems this may have caused, and we hope this sets the issue straight.

(See Packet #387 for background -- LNS)

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From: The Stomache, 226 SW Main, Portland, Oregon 97201

We're a collective, a family running a natural foods restaurant in Portland, Oregon. We have lots of love, good vibes, and good food. But we're in desperate need of reading material to have lying around. Any underground paper that puts us on its mailing list can be assured of having its staff well fed for free while in Portland. Power to ya.

\* \* \*

From: Union Women's Alliance to Gain Equality, 2485 A Hearst Avenue, Berkeley, California 94709.

Union W.A.G.E. is an organization of women trade unionists organized to fight discrimination on the job, in unions, and in society. We are dedicated to achieve equal rights, equal pay, and equal work opportunities for women. Over 30 million working women endure double discrimination and exploitation: as women and as workers. Most carry the burden of two jobs: at work and then at home. Such is the pattern for most of California's 2 1/2 million women workers.

Union W.A.G.E. puts out a newsletter which is available for \$1.00 a year. For information about membership or anything else, write to the above address.

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From: Morning Star, Box 252, Oshkosh, Wis. 54901

Fox Valley Kaleidoscope has changed its name to Morning Star. Please correct files, exchange lists, etc. The address is the same.

Port Publications, a movement printer who has done all the K'scopes, Chicago Seed and other street corner papers is still hurting from a Bircher-organized boycott. Bill Shannen III is carrying on in his father's tradition; he's a printer, not a censor. If you have work that needs doing well and for a reasonable price, contact him in Port Washington, Wisconsin.

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RMBB continued.....

From: Trudy Munford, 31 Monticello Crescent, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

Dear Comrades at LNS,

...I feel I must express my opinion about an item contained in your packet No. 392. I am referring to Beryl Epstein's article on her experience with natural childbirth. I myself am quite familiar with the method Beryl describes. I used it twice, the first time almost ten years ago (in the German Democratic Republic, where that method was at that time by no means considered new) and the second time five years ago with assistance neither from a nurse nor a husband in a small hospital in West Africa. Thousands of women have used this and similar methods, their merits are well known.

A few issues back you, the editors of LNS, sent out an urgent appeal for much needed funds. We--and, according to your report, many others--scraped together as much as we could to help you. In view of your financial difficulties, was it really justified to devote two and a half pages of your issue to Beryl Epstein's experiences with natural childbirth?? Millions of women bear children every day all over the world, the vast majority unfortunately in terrible, unhygienic surroundings, especially black and brown women. That's where the real problem lies. That's where a bit of revolutionary innovation is required. So, if you must devote two and a half pages to childbirth (natural or otherwise) why not focus attention on some of the real problems involved, problems arising from horrible living conditions, malnutrition and other benefits of capitalist exploitation.

"Natural" childbirth (be it the Lamaze method or psycho-prophylaxis or what have you) is nothing special. Anyone can do it. Even Tricia Nixon, believe it or not. The trick is not to have a baby by the Lamaze method, but to enable working class and peasant women all over the world to have a safe delivery. Not even the first step toward achieving that can be made until we've overthrown capitalism, racism and imperialism.

Meanwhile, if you do have two and a half pages to spare, please use your meagre financial resources to bring us more relevant items, relevant to all of us. I mean information on activities of revolutionary black men and women, revolutionary Chicano men and women, revolutionary Puerto Rican men and women, and other revolutionary movements. This is what we have come to expect of you.

Yours in the struggle,  
Trudy Munford

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From: Liberation House, 101 Perry St. 2B, New York, New York 10014. Tel (212) 242-7521.

A small group of gay women and men are now forming Liberation House to create a collective life style and provide badly needed services to the New York gay community. By late December the Collective will be operating a basement storefront "gay care center" at 247 W. 11th St.

The gay care center will offer crisis and

and life-space counseling, a cooperative workshop where gay people can make and sell things together, a free store, help to gay people with drug and alcohol problems, a food co-op, a day-care center, a health clinic, and legal referrals and follow-up.

To get people together and raise funds for these projects the Collective will give a film festival December 17 and 18 and New Year's Eve entertainment at Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th Ave at 28th St.

Right now Liberation House Collective needs several more people. Sisters and brothers interested in becoming part of the Collective should call and we'll get together to see how we feel about living, working and growing together.

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From: Alba Etie, 4401 Wheeler, 1-718, Houston, Texas 77004.

There is a bill before Congress presently to set aside a portion of the Big Thicket as a national park. And in the best of democratic traditions a petition is being used to support this bill.

Since the bill would set aside a national park it would benefit every U.S. citizen. It is essential that a cross section of the public be represented in this petition for it to be effective.

Please, time is of the essence. Write to us for a copy of the petition.

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From: Zippie, Box 2581, Madison, Wis. 53703. (608) 257-0414.

A Yippie conference for the purpose of planning youth-freak strategy for '72 (San Diego and Miami) is being planned for Madison for mid-January. The convention, sponsored by the Madison Yippie chapter and supported by the remnants of Yippies and White Panthers around the country, will decide tactics and begin publicity and programs to make youth culture an inescapable factor in the '72 elections. Those interested in attending can get more info and a copy of Dana Beal's Winterlude statement by writing.

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From: National Gay Student Center, 2115 S St., N.W., Washington DC 20008. (202) 387-5100.

This past August at the National Student Assoc's 24th annual Congress, a mandate for the establishment of a Gay center was overwhelmingly passed by the student delegates present. Being members of the Gay caucus at N.S.A. we have seen the need for a Gay center to aid with the problems of Gay people on and off college and university campuses.

At the present time the staff of the Nat. Gay Student Center is receiving requests from colleges throughout the country for speakers on the topic of the Gay student movement. If you need any speakers all that we request are expenses and a small donation to the center if at all possible. We are also trying to compile an up-to-date list of Gay groups across the nation. If you have the addresses of any local Gay group please tell us.

Due to the lack of funds at the NSA the men and women at the Gay Center must do volunteer work until funding is obtained. Please tell us if you know of any sources of funding!

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From Rama Pipien Collective, Box 641, Newcastle, Ca 95658

to all our counter-media kith and kin out there;

Thanks to so many of you for your support during a tough summer and a hectic fall for us out here in the foothills. We are undertaking a few specific projects that you may be interested in, perhaps would like to contribute towards. Rama Eleven will be a Womens' issue -- La Rama. Material will be accepted up until Dec. 1, 1971. Women's material arriving after that deadline will go in our regular packets, a goodly portion of which includes the oppression of women as part of normal format.

Rama Thirteen is being compiled around the 'From the Hole' perspective. UWPC Correspondents in the prisons of Amerika, Canada, and abroad are working on an overview of the Renaissance as they see it. Essays, articles, grafix, poetry, and letters are needed so that the term, "political prisoner" can be explored, understood and confronted by all of us, no matter what side of the bars we happen to be on at the time.

We are also publishing two books coming out of a free peoples' togetherness, we are interested in reading manuscripts referred to us by UWPC or UPS members. We are an anti-profit collective barely subsisting by rip-offs and good karma, so we desperately need money now. If you can send us a little something towards expenses, please do. We will still continue to send free to any group who has no money and free to prisoners, but somebody has got to give us money or life will get steadily tougher for us through the muddy winter ahead. Also, each special packet will include an up-to-date tried-and-tested reference list on Women's groups and Prisoners, anyone able to help us present a comprehensive list on both, send us your stuff.

One more thing, due to what we see as a tragic fizzle of the Hanoi Trip Interest a la Westcoast, we hereby dump the project until further notice. We are still very interested in helping such a trip come off anyway. Very interested. However, we have nothing further to report on how Westcoast or the Southwest feels on the subject, other than what we reported in Rama Pipien #9. No money has been received, any we receive will be forwarded to LNS. We are making copies of our file on this and sending them to LNS, The Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, Quang Oanh, and to Peking Review, in case our findings would help a future project get it together.

From Motive, G.P.O. Box 1677, New York, N.Y. 10001.

There will be two final issues of motive, mailed at the same time in January.

There will be a Gay Women's Liberation issue and there will be a Gay Men's Liberation issue.

They will be mailed to all current subscribers, free. The price for additional copies will

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be \$1.00 per issue, 75¢ for 25 or more issues. All orders must be accompanied with payment.

The editors of motive have asked the editors of Liberation magazine (339 Lafayette St., New York City) to become our "heir" with regard to our subscription list, contacts and so on. We feel Liberation comes the closest in philosophy, content and lay-out to the goals we wished to achieve. In fact, at one point the two magazines were in the process of discussing a trade of one or two staff members to learn from each other, and draw closer together.

So we feel we are turning what is left of motive over to very fine folk, and we encourage you to support Liberation as you have supported us. Don't let another magazine devoted to progressive politics and ethics, art and poetry, go under.

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From the Movement Speakers Bureau, Rm. 602, 917 15th St. NW Washington, D.C. 20005. 202-737-5617.

During the Nov. 15th- Jan. 15th period, which is normally a slack season for us, we want to get speakers on campus to talk about election year strategy, the fact that the War in S.E. Asia is not "winding down," and other concerns of the Movement.

We are reducing the fees of all speakers listed by 40 to 50% in an effort to energize this season. The fee range will be \$25.00 to \$600.00; with only three speakers having fees over \$400.00. Most of the speakers have fees under \$250.00. If you don't have money in hand, we will participate in programs for which a small admission (50¢ to \$1.00) is charged to pay the speaker's fee. Only transportation must be pre-paid. Write to the above address for a list of speakers available through Jan. 15 and more information.

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From Shelter Half Coffeehouse, 1902 Tacoma Ave. Box 244, Tacoma, WN 98409. BR2-5227.

We had a hard past six months. Many people, both GIs and civilians, worked on the sick call strike on Ft. Lewis and McChord AFB in May, a lot of energy went into getting the word out, building a solidarity and structure that could pull a strike in the military off. It didn't happen the way "we wanted" it to; there was too much fear, repression and confusion. But, the idea and the people that worked to do it were strong and it will happen someday.

We worked on the USSF-FTA Show, which was put on in Tacoma in August. The show is very fun and most GIs that saw it still talk about it. Country Joe got everybody together. We made a little money, didn't cover the expenses though. It was a lot of work, got a lot of people together laughing, singing and shouting Fuck the Army (Air Force too).

All the time this was going on, we were fighting an eviction from our place. Look at the new address -- we "lost". That is we were evicted illegally, but they bought us off with three months

free rent -- it was necessary that we move, we had a "legal" case but that didn't matter, we didn't have the time, energy or money (or reason) to fight it. We got a new place, and some new ideas.

We're serving a lunch everyday for 25c, soup, sandwiches, vegetables and drinks, nothing difficult, but healthy, getting people together a couple times a week, and we're actually getting some money from it. Not too many GIs come, mostly people from the welfare office. We're open every night, have weekly programs and are showing movies etc. We're into a good military legal aid counseling program. Also a radical bookstore.

One of the effects of the past months of trouble is that FED-UP! has not come out. We were too busy, poor, confused and messed up to do it, but a copy will be out in a couple of weeks, finally.

Anyway, we're doing alright, we've come thru that storm of a summer and are all the stronger for doing it. Ready for a long tough struggle with our brothers and sisters everywhere, everywhere everyday. Power Como en Viet Nam.

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From SIEGE, 8824 Fenkell, Detroit, Mich. 48238.

We must share with you recent developments around the publication of the Black Workers Congress national newspaper. There have been delays in getting out this first issue. There has also been a change in the name of the newspaper. It is now entitled SIEGE. The name is different, but the need for our national newspaper is still there.

SIEGE, as well as the prospective news service, depends on the regular contributions of BWC members and others for its international as well as national and local news. This means writing up stories, short and long, of what is happening to and around black and other Third World people in and near where we work and live. Because this is our official voice we must not only be mindful of and include the important information in our articles, but, because we have a particular understanding and philosophy that make what we are reporting important. In these ways we can educate and agitate.

Anyone with an item of news should write a story about it. Reporting is just deciding what is a critical development (a single event or the growth of a trend) and recording the objective information that makes that development important. We should all be trying to develop that skill. Send stories and letters to the above address. Organize the revolution.

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From the American Press Syndicate, P.O. Box 3175, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210.

APS is in an extremely tight financial condition right now. To put it bluntly, we are going broke. The reason for this is that we are non-profit and have not yet asked for donations.

Now we are asking for your help. If the next

packets are to come out, we will need money. We have never asked our members for money before because we were paying for APS out of our own pockets. We are not that wealthy. Each mailing costs us about \$95.00. We ask for your help, whether you send us \$1, \$5, or more, we will greatly appreciate it, and it will make us at APS feel that we are still working on a valid project. We need your support and we need it now.

Help us keep APS going. Help us pay our postage. Help us with your suggestions on how we can make APS a better service. Thanks folks.

END OF RMBB FOR THIS PACKET. TUNE IN NEXT WEEK FOR THE RETURN OF RMBB, WHEN RMBB MEETS....(you?)

MCHR PROTESTS CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF CORRECTION CONFERENCE ON "VIOLENT PRISONERS"

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS)--Drugs, brain surgery and psychotherapy are a few of the ideas thrown around as ways to control "violent prisoners" at a "think" session on November 19 called by the California Dept. of Correction.

The department assembled a panel of doctors and psychologists at Davis Medical School who were supposed to develop blueprints to be used first at Vacaville Prison and then later at prisons throughout the state.

Medical workers from MCHR (Medical Committee for Human Rights), ex-prisoners, and community groups strongly protested this meeting which was closed to the public. Two MCHR doctors who did get in the meeting questioned the proposed methods of dealing with the prisoners. After long and heated arguments, they leafleted everyone at the meeting.

Linda Morris, a Bay area MCHR representative, said, "although the assembled group never reached any conclusions, the Department of Corrections is going to add another wing to Vacaville prison, to be used specifically for testing different methods of control on the prison's seven to eight hundred "violent prisoners."

MCHR says Vacaville has long been used for experimenting with prisoners. They "use electric shocks and injections of paralyzing drugs to frighten prisoners into conforming. After an injection, the inmate feels a sense of suffocation and drowning, approaching the brink of death."

"Other forms of medical torture practiced in state correctional facilities," says MCHR, "include showing inmates erotic pictures to give them erections and then shocking them with electricity into impotence."

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GOODBYE TO A TOOTH

You are hard and proud, my friend,  
Not soft and long like the tongue;  
Together we have shared all kinds of bitterness  
and sweetness,  
But now you must go west while I go east.

--from the Prison Diary of Ho Chi Minh

"THE PRICE OF DOPE IS DEATH:"  
"H. RAP BROWN ANTI-DOPE MOVEMENT" STARTED

LIBERATION News Service

"The price of dope is death."  
-- H. Rap Brown in the late 1960s

"Dope has been and still is one of the foremost problems that we as black people face in our communities. Dope has reached epidemic proportions and can easily be procured in Harlem, the Mississippi Delta, Watts and any other place where black people live... No home is safe, no school is safe, no child is safe from its clutches. Our youth has been systematically weakened, demoralized and murdered by a poison over which, as of yet, the government has not or will not suppress."

-- Statement announcing the formation of the H. Rap Brown Anti-Dope Movement

"It's a fact that in terms of the Police Department, as many cats as I see taking dope I know the police have to see them."

-- H. Rap Brown, 1969

NEW YORK (LNS) -- For 17 months after he went underground in April, 1970, very little was heard from H. Rap Brown, former chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) except for his place of honor on the FBI's expanded most-wanted list. There were a few messages printed in the SNCC paper or other black papers, to the effect that he was alive and well. Then on October 15, four black men were busted while they were trying to hold up Manhattan's Red Carpet Lounge, a dark little bar down some steps on 85th Street, in a predominantly black and Puerto Rican neighborhood. Shiny Cadillacs often line the bar's front curb and there is a rumor floating around that it is a drug drop for the kids at Brandeis High School across the street. A few hours after they were in custody, the cops claimed they had H. Rap Brown in their hands.

For quite a while the man in the Bellevue hospital prison bed, who was shot twice in the stomach, claimed he was "Roy Williams." It wasn't until over a month later that supporters of the man who was awaiting another operation to repair his gunshot wounds publicly announced that he was H. Rap Brown.

At the same press conference where these supporters identified Rap Brown, the formation of the H. Rap Brown Anti-Dope Movement was announced, Nov. 24. The Movement is sponsored by a coalition of groups represented by former Georgia representative Julian Bond; Fred Feely of the Nat'l Congress; Mrs. Rosa Hamilton of the New York City-wide Welfare Rights organization; Rev. Alfred Sharpton of the National Youth Movement, Mamu Amiri Baraka (Leroi Jones) of the Committee for a United Newark; and Popi Sharp of the Black Peoples' Unity Movement of Camden, N.J.

The movement plans to be a nation-wide coordinating group whose "primary goal is the elimination of dope from the black community by waging

an aggressive campaign against dope, dope pushers and dope suppliers.

Black communities have made many attempts to stop the flow of dope from reaching our stoops, our hallways and our schools. We have also tried to rid ourselves of those whose sole function is the destruction of our families by selling dope...

"There have been numerous incidents of mothers, fathers, friends and relatives who have taken it upon themselves to drive pushers and their so-called "legitimate" fronts such as bars, restaurants, candy and "variety" stores, florist shops, laundries and cleaning establishments out of the black area. Because they have been alone in this struggle, the impact of their work has has a limited effect."

"We ask the aid and assistance of all sectors of the black community -- students, street blocks, servicemen, garment workers, religious institutions, artists, anti-poverty organizations, housewives and radio and TV personnel to contact the H. Rap Brown Anti-Dope Movement, 346 W. 20th Street, New York, New York 10011."

When questioned by reporters, Bond (as acting spokesman for the group) said that the anti-dope movement "would not only have its own surveillance, but its own tribunal and its own punishment."

He said that the purpose of the Anti-Dope Movement was to "eliminate people dealing in dope." When questioned further, Bond said they would first use "moral persuasion" and if that didn't work, "more forceful deliberate means."

And the Red Carpet Lounge?"I'm not willing to say anything about the Red Carpet Lounge," said Bond drily. "Or any candy store, lounge, bar, laundry or cleaning establishment. The black community knows which places are well-known drop-off places for dope."

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OHIO STUDENTS BUSTED TRYING TO VOTE

URBANA, OHIO (LNS) -- Thirty-two students from Urbana College and two of their professors were arrested November 3 when they staged a sit-in protesting the election board's refusal to let students vote. Recent Federal court rulings in Ohio allow students to vote in the community where they go to school, but election officials demanded that students sign papers saying they intended to reside in Urbana permanently after college -- a commitment few can make.

"This business of requiring students to fill out forms and swear to their residency intents is reminiscent of the literacy tests given to Blacks in the South," said a professor arrested in the protest. Students plan to secure aid from the American Civil Liberties Union.

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**BIG BROTHER GETS BIGGER EVERY DAY:  
FBI ANNOUNCES NEW COMPUTER NETWORK**

WASHINGTON (LNS)--A giant new computer, programmed to make any individual's criminal record available to law enforcers anywhere in the country, was put into operation November 29, the FBI announced. So far, only a handful of states have placed their criminal records on computers and linked them to the Big C. However, twenty states are expected to join in the next few weeks.

By 1975, all fifty will have received grants from the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration enabling them to join in.

This type of system is not new--only more advanced. The old system, called project Search, was only capable of telling officials if a suspect had a criminal record. Now, according to FBI director Hoover,

"in addition to personal identification information such as name, age, sex, physical description and identifying numbers, the file will show, for each individual, arrest charges, the disposition of each case, sentencing details and custody and supervision status." It can do all of this within minutes after the request is made.

The whole scheme isn't being swallowed whole though. Critics protest that errors will travel farther and faster now; that the data bank is sure to lead to more extensive police intelligence on individuals and that the new computer should not be controlled by the FBI.

FBI officials claim that concern over the system is ridiculous; they feel it is merely a more efficient way of getting FBI information out which now can only be obtained by mail.

However, FBI spokesmen, in talking with local officials about their objections, have consistently refused to release a copy of the criminal data bank regulations or to answer questions about it.

The FBI said that they have obtained written agreements with each participating police agency forbidding the unauthorized dissemination of the information to unauthorized persons. Bureau spokesmen say that access to the system will be restricted to law enforcement agencies.

The Federal agencies that will contribute and receive the data are the Secret Service, the Internal Revenue Service, the Alcohol and Tax Division of the Treasury Department, the Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U S courts, the U S. attorneys, the U.S. marshalls and the bureau of Prisons.

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**THE DARMSTADT 53 ARE FREE! ARMY DROPS CHARGES**

HEIDELBERG, West Germany (LNS)-- After three months of pre-trial preparation, the Darmstadt 53 had become the most famous group of GI resisters in Western Europe--so famous that when the date for their trial finally arrived on October 22, the army suddenly called the whole thing off, dropping all charges.

Ever since the minor mess-hall fight back on July 18 that eventually led to their arrest, the black GIs had fought back against all efforts to divide them--both threats of long sentences and offers of light sentences.

In the process they had attracted legal support for themselves and had drawn attention to the situation of GIs (and black GIs in particular) in Europe.

As the case grew in notoriety, the army first tried to push it through their courts as quickly as possible. The whole thing just didn't look good-- 52 black GIs arrested for participating in what everyone admitted was a quiet and orderly protest against the arrest of another black GI who had been singled out as the only person to be charged for a mess-hall fight the day before.

The army first tried to clean their hands of the whole affair by offering a mild non-judicial punishment (Art. 15) or summary court martial (where one officer serves as prosecutor, defense "lawyer" and judge).

When 29 of the GIs held out for a full Special Court Martial and got legal help through "Task Force Richardson", an interracial team of women investigating racism and general GI oppression in the Seventh Army, the army tried to speed up the trial process.

Twice the GIs won postponements from the army courts. But the second time, Judge Green threatened that at their next appearance "we will go to trial come hell or high water."

But high water of an unexpected nature swept the trial away just a few days before it was supposed to start. At the last minute, Davison "re-viewed the evidence" and decided there wasn't enough cause to try the men. All 53 were free and those already punished were retroactively declared innocent.

Even before the GIs had had a chance to finish celebrating their victory, Lt. Col. David Partin, who had ordered them arrested in the first place, took one last swing at them.

The day after the charges were dropped, he announced that he was transferring them all to different bases around Germany because "I cannot protect these men from the racist whites."

The black GIs disputed the fact that they needed any protection. It was their feeling that the situation since their arrest had improved, both because of their own unity and because their case had begun to attract increasing support from white GIs. CONTINUED ON THE INSIDE FRONT COVER.....





The photos on this page and on page P-2 were taken by Danny Lyon in several Texas prisons. They appear in his book -- Conversations with the Dead. Photographs of Prison Life with the drawings and letters and drawings of Billy McCune, published by Holt Rinehart and Winston. It costs \$6.95.

TOP: Visiting Room

Bottom: Dining Room



Top: Hoe Squad

Bottom: Shakedown before entering the building



Top: A GI tapes over the U.S. identification marks on a Huey UH-1 Helicopter, preparing it to carry GIs into Cambodia and Laos

See story on page 2 of this packet

Credit Pacific News Service/LNS

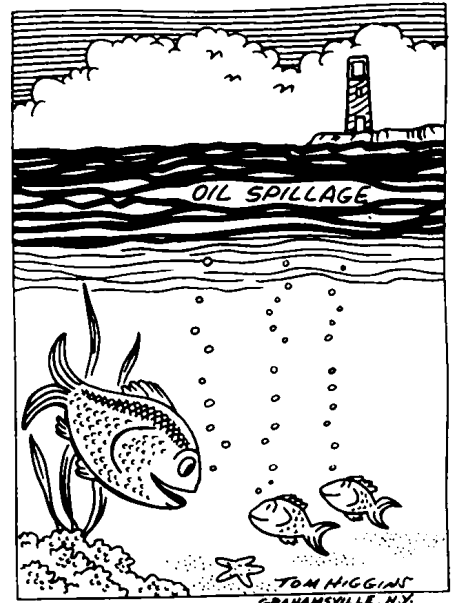
Bottom: Women march in Paris on November 30 for free abortions

See story on page 4 of this packet

Credit Sal Ferranti/ABC



Cartoon by RIUS - Caption by Carla Noticiero



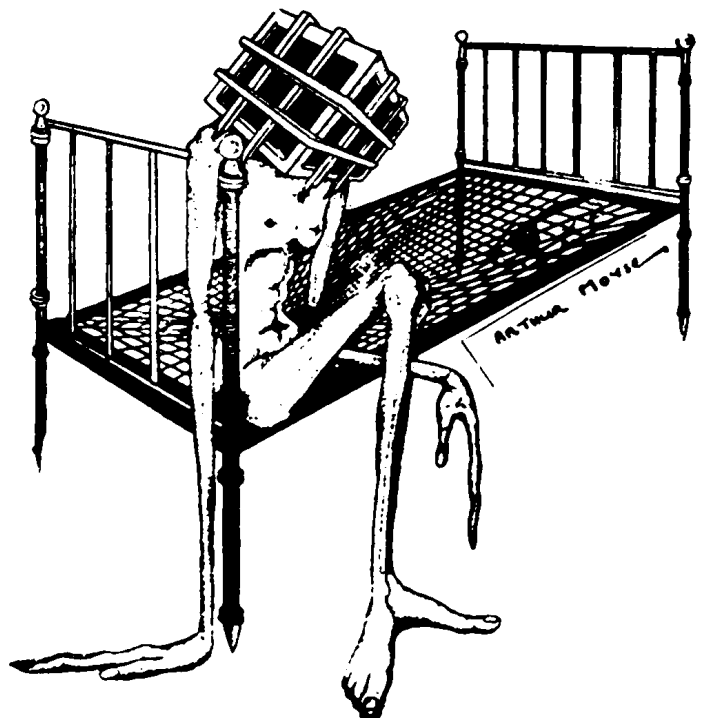
"Yes-You May Go Out And Play, But-Don't You Dare Go Near The Surface!"



... and so Cinderella told the Prince she wasn't falling for a divisive tactic like a glass slipper and she stayed at home raising the consciousness of her sisters.



Carlos Feliciano.



Oil Spillage --  
Credit Conservation News/LNS

What your country did to you --  
Credit the Militant/LNS

Stamp from liberated South  
Vietnam  
Credit the Great Speckled  
Bird/LNS

Air Masher --  
Credit Common Sense/LNS

Carlos Feliciano --  
(see story on page 3)  
Credit Workers Power/LNS

Liberated Cinderella --  
Credit Henderson Station/LNS

Man on a bed --  
Credit Issue/LNS

King Richard --  
Credit Boston After Dark/LNS